

**JACKSON COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
801 SCHENKEL LANE
FRANKFORT, KY 40601
(502) 573-2886 (phone)
(502) 573-2355 (fax)**

www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
801 Schenkel Lane
Frankfort, KY 40601
phone: (502) 573-2886
fax: (502) 573-2355
email: naturepreserves@ky.gov
internet: www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

County Report of Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Plants, Animals, and Natural Communities of Kentucky
Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statutes	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Jackson	Vascular Plants	<i>Ageratina luciae-brauniae</i>	Lucy Braun's White Snakeroot	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		MOIST, SHELTERED (BEHIND DRIP LINE) BY SANDSTONE ROCKHOUSES.								
Jackson	Vascular Plants	<i>Castanea pumila</i>	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 1998); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).								
Jackson	Vascular Plants	<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>	Scarlet Indian Paintbrush	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		Damp, open sandy or rocky soil in meadows and woodland edges; also, fens, barrens, rock outcrops, meadows, wet pastures, and grassy openings (Weakley 1998); in KY, south-facing limestone slopes.								
Jackson	Vascular Plants	<i>Cypripedium kentuckiense</i>	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	0	0	1	0	0
		Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.								
Jackson	Vascular Plants	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		ACIDIC, ORGANIC-RICH BOGS, SWAMPS, LESS FREQUENTLY IN MOIST ROCKY RAVINES AND RICH FORESTS (WEAKLEY 1998).								
Jackson	Vascular Plants	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
		Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.								
Jackson	Vascular Plants	<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	Loesel's Twayblade	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
		Bogs, peaty meadows, and damp or seeping thickets or mesic slopes; Has been found on abandoned strip mines (R. Thompson).								
Jackson	Vascular Plants	<i>Paxistima canbyi</i>	Canby's Mountain-lover	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Calcareous rocks and slopes (generally near the top of cliffs or bluffs), rocky woods in the mountains, usually above major streams.								
Jackson	Vascular Plants	<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>	Shining Ladies'-tresses	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
		Bottomland hardwood forests and other wet forests as well as wet grassy openings.								
Jackson	Vascular Plants	<i>Taxus canadensis</i>	Canadian Yew	T /	G5 / S2S3	7	0	1	0	0
		Cool mesic streambanks and limestone bluffs.								
Jackson	Vascular Plants	<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	0	0	0	1	0
		Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.								
Jackson	Vascular Plants	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	Eelgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		SHALLOW QUIET WATERS AND SHORES.								
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Alasmodonta atropurpurea</i>	Cumberland Elktoe	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		Medium-size, low to moderate gradient, high quality streams usually in areas of near zero flow. Occupies interstitial spaces within cobble and or boulder substrate where it is usually partly buried in a sand, gravel, and mud mixture (Harker et al. 1980, Call and Parmalee 1981, Gordon No date).								
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Alasmodonta marginata</i>	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	8	0	0	0	0
		Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of several inches to two feet. Buchanan (1980) found this species to be common in gravel and cobble substrate in 2 to 18 inches of water, Neel and Allen (1964) found this species to be more abundant in the mainstream Cumberland River than in small streams.								
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Anodontoides denigratus</i>	Cumberland Papershell	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		INHABITS SAND, SILT, MUD, AND SMALL GRAVEL OFTEN NEAR COBBLE AND BOULDERS IN POOLS AND RUNS WITH SLOW CURRENT IN SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS.								
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.								

County Report of Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Plants, Animals, and Natural Communities of Kentucky
Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pegias fabula</i>	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	14	0	1	0	0
		Small to medium-size streams with cool water. Found in pools and riffles on and sometimes buried in sand and gravel substrate or under large rocks (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Distefano 1984, Harker et al. 1980, Stansbery 1976, Starnes and Starnes 1980, Wilson and Clark 1914).								
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pleurobema oviforme</i>	Tennessee Clubshell	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	6	1	1	0	0
		Inhabits small headwater streams and large rivers (e.g., Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers)(Ortmann 1925, Stansbery 1976), but is reported to prefer smaller headwater streams (Ahlstedt 1984). Present in sand/gravel mixtures and occasionally mud in the vicinity of riffles and shoals, generally in shallow water (Gordon and Layzer 1989).								
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Ptychobranchus subtentum</i>	Fluted Kidneyshell	E / C	G2G3 / S1	5	0	1	0	0
		Apparently prefers smaller stream and rivers where it occupies clean swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates in shallow riffles and shoals with moderate to swift current (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983). Sometimes found buried along sides of boulders and never occurs in standing pools or slack water. Starnes and Bogan (1982) reported this species to be ubiquitous in Little South Fork riffles 10-25 cm deep in all but the swiftest current.								
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
		SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).								
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Toxolasma lividus</i>	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	9	0	3	0	0
		SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, PARMALEE 1967, STANSBERY 1976, LAURITSEN 1987). PARMALEE (1967) REPORTED ITS OCCURRENCE ON MUD BUT RELATED THAT SAND OR FINE GRAVEL BEDS IN SHALLOW RUNNING WATER WAS THE PREFERRED HABITAT.								
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	2	0	0
		INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).								
Jackson	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa trabalis</i>	Cumberland Bean	E / LE	G1 / S1	15	0	9	0	0
		SAND OR GRAVEL IN SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS WITH SLOW TO MODERATE CURRENT, BUT ALSO HISTORICALLY KNOWN FROM BARS IN THE MAINSTREAM CUMBERLAND RIVER (CLARKE 1981, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).								
Jackson	Insects	<i>Dannella provonshai</i>	An Ephemerellid Mayfly	H /	G3G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
		STREAMS IN THE OZARK MOUNTAINS AND APPALACHINA PLATEAU (RANDOLPH AND MCCAFFERTY 1998).								
Jackson	Insects	<i>Habrophlebiodes celeteria</i>	A Leptophlebiid Mayfly	H /	G2G4 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
		STREAMS IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS (RANDOLPH AND MCCAFFERTY 1998).								
Jackson	Insects	<i>Ophiogomphus howei</i>	Pygmy Snaketail	T / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		SAND AND GRAVEL IN SWIFTLY FLOWING, UNPOLLUTED AND UNDAMMED RIVERS (CARLE 1987, COOK 1992).								
Jackson	Fishes	<i>Etheostoma cinereum</i>	Ashy Darter	S / SOMC	G2G3 / S3	7	1	0	0	0
		Medium-size rivers with slow to moderate current, usually associated with cover (e.g., boulders, snags, detritus)(Branson and Schuster 1983, Comiskey and Etnier 1972, Saylor 1980, Shepard and Burr 1984, Starnes and Etnier 1980). Most often found in pools or eddies near shore.								
Jackson	Fishes	<i>Ichthyomyzon fossor</i>	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE UPLAND STREAMS WHERE ADULTS LIVE IN SAND-GRAVEL BOTTOMS OF CLEAN RIFFLES AND RACEWAYS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, PAGE AND BURR 1991). AMMOCOETES REQUIRE MIXED SAND, SILT, AND DEBRIS IN QUIET WATER.								
Jackson	Fishes	<i>Lampetra appendix</i>	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.								
Jackson	Fishes	<i>Percina squamata</i>	Olive Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
		Prefers upland streams and rivers with high gradient chutes and deep riffles composed of cobble and boulders (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Occasionally in the lower reaches of clean tributaries to rivers (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).								
Jackson	Mammals	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	28	0	0	0	0
		Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along cliffines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.								

County Report of Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Plants, Animals, and Natural Communities of Kentucky
 Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Jackson	Mammals	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus</i>	Virginia Big-eared Bat	E / LE	G4T2 / S1	14	0	0	0	0
		THE VIRGINIA BIG-EARED BAT IS A CAVE-DWELLING SPECIES THAT HAS BEEN SELDOM REPORTED ANYWHERE BUT IN A CAVE. THE SPECIES WILL USE SMALL ROCKHOUSES AND OTHER PROTECTED SITES ALONG CLIFFLINES, ESPECIALLY FOR SUMMER ROOSTING AND MATERNITY SITES.								
Jackson	Mammals	<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
		Lieb's bats use a variety of habitats. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along cliffines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.								
Jackson	Mammals	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	16	0	1	0	0
		Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.								
Jackson	Communities	<i>Appalachian acid seep</i>		/	GNR / S2	7	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Communities	<i>Appalachian mesophytic forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Communities	<i>Appalachian pine-oak forest</i>		/	GNR / S5					
Jackson	Communities	<i>Cumberland plateau gravel/cobble bar</i>		/	GNR / S2	3	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Communities	<i>Cumberland plateau sandstone glade</i>		/	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Communities	<i>Hemlock-mixed forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Jackson	Communities	<i>Geocentrophora cavernicola</i>	A Cave Obligate Planarian	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0